

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
6 July 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5**Security Council**
Seventieth year**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the
rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Identical letters dated 2 July 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President
of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council**

I regret to inform you that the situation of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation remains dire owing to the repressive, destructive and colonial policies and practices that continue to be perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in deliberate, systematic and grave violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law and with total impunity. Combined with the Israeli Government's blatant rejection of peace and relentless provocations and incitement, this situation has deepened the pervasive sense of insecurity among the Palestinian people and the hopelessness regarding any possible redress of this appalling injustice. Moreover, it is inflaming tensions reminiscent of years past, including this time last year, when Israel launched a devastating military aggression against the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, from which they continue to suffer gravely and have yet to recover.

The fact is that, whether at the hands of Israeli occupying forces or Israeli settlers, the lives of the Palestinian people in Occupied Palestine are in constant danger. Their fundamental human rights are being grossly violated as they endure horrific abuses to their bodies, minds and spirits and the destruction and usurpation of their land and properties. No segment of the Palestinian civilian population has been spared — whether children, women or men, elderly or disabled, prisoners or detainees, refugees or displaced. With obvious intent, Israel continues to pursue policies and measures aimed at controlling every aspect of Palestinian life, forcibly subjugating the Palestinian people, collectively punishing, intimidating and dehumanizing them, causing harm, including death and injury to persons and destruction to property, and entrenching its illegitimate occupation.

Here, recalling with sorrow all the innocent Palestinian victims of these Israeli crimes, I must recall the heinous crime perpetrated a year ago today against a Palestinian child, Mohammed Abu Khdeir, which shocked our consciences and



broke our hearts. Mohammed, age 16, was abducted from the street outside his home in Occupied East Jerusalem, beaten and driven to a forest, where he was burned alive by a gang of terrorist Israeli settlers. In memory of his son, Hussein Abu Khdeir has said, "We don't forget him. We burn on the inside every time we remember the way he was murdered."

We hold the Israeli Government responsible for this crime and the culture of impunity in which Israeli settlers have so vilely and continuously assaulted Palestinian civilians, and we join Mohammed's parents in demanding accountability for the killing of their child and demanding justice for him and for all the Palestinian children who have been brutally killed by the occupying forces and settlers in the name of this illegitimate and belligerent occupation. In this regard, we insist again that the Israeli Government, the Israeli occupying forces and Israeli settler militias belong on the list of grave violators of child rights in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, and we will not relent in calling for such listing in the face of ongoing violations and crimes against our innocent and defenceless children.

In this regard, I must draw attention to the civilian casualties caused by the Israeli occupying forces in the period since our last letter. Just some examples include another Israeli settler hit-and-run attack, with the victim this time a 3-year-old boy, Yasser Shammass, in Occupied East Jerusalem on 21 June. In another incident, captured on video, a Palestinian man, Abdullah Eyad Ghneimat, age 22, was killed by occupying forces on 14 June in Kufr Malik village near Ramallah when he was shot, struck and left under a military jeep for three hours, bleeding to death. Ghneimat was heading to his job at a poultry farm when Israeli soldiers shot him in the back and chased him down as he tried to return home. The jeep then hit Ghneimat, pushing him into a wall that collapsed on him and caused the jeep to overturn on him as well. The soldiers vacated the jeep and left Ghneimat under it with his back crushed and his leg completely severed. He was trapped under the vehicle for three hours, screaming in pain, while gas and oil dripped over him and occupying forces obstructed emergency assistance. Residents were able to lift the jeep off him, but it was too late, as Ghneimat had died. Also caught on video, on 12 June, was the severe beating of a Palestinian man, Shadi Al-Ghobashi, near the Jalazoun refugee camp. This savage beating was apparently prompted by his appeal to occupying forces in the area to stop firing tear gas that was causing suffering to his family, including his children.

Israeli occupying forces also continue to fire live ammunition at Palestinian civilians, including children, causing loss of life and injury during daily military raids and so-called "search and arrest operations" throughout the West Bank and in attacks on peaceful demonstrators in Palestinian villages protesting against the occupation. They also continue to fire towards civilians in border areas of Gaza and at fishermen, with at least eight recorded incidents in the past week. For instance, on 24 June, near the so-called "access restricted areas", Israeli soldiers shot three civilians, including a child and an 18-year-old mentally disabled youth, and, on 29 June, shot and injured two young Palestinian men east of Khuzaa. According to available data, in the months of April, May and June, Israeli occupying forces and settlers killed 12 Palestinians and injured more than 317 people, including children. In this period, terrorist settlers carried out at least 196 attacks. There is no doubt that impunity for such Israeli crimes fosters a cynical disregard for Palestinian life and encourages the perpetration of more crimes against our people.

In this same time period, the occupying Power has arrested and detained approximately 1,118 Palestinians, among them many children. By Israel's own admission, the number of Palestinians held captive in jails has grown by 26 per cent since 2011 and there are at least 5,686 Palestinian prisoners in its jails, of whom 1,610 are detainees. For example, in Al-Khalil alone, it has been documented that 550 Palestinians have been detained since the start of 2015.

Just from 15 to 28 June, in military operations across the West Bank, Israeli soldiers detained 156 Palestinians, including four women, three children and a disabled 19-year-old, Yahiya Al-Huwar, suffering from speech and hearing disabilities and other health difficulties. Among them were Seham Al-Battat, the mother of a Palestinian detainee, Haitham Al-Battat, who was abducted from her home near Al-Khalil; Khaled Shamsiyya, age 20, from Nablus; and Sameh Ayesb, age 18, from the Shu'fat refugee camp, as well as two Palestinian children, Fadi Al-Natsha and Mahmoud Al-Rajabi, both age 15, from Al-Khalil. Israel's military court also continues to impose prison sentences against children, including Mohammed Atwan, age 16, who recently was sentenced to eight months, and Hussein Issa, age 17, who received a seven-month sentence. This pattern of targeting Palestinian children through killing, maiming and detention clearly aims to disrupt Palestinian family and community life and deprive Palestinian children and youth of development and education, destroying the hopes for a viable Palestinian civil society. We reiterate our demand for an end to Israel's arrest of Palestinian civilians, an end to their abuse and torture in captivity, and the release of all Palestinians imprisoned and detained by Israel and respect for international humanitarian and human rights law.

In this regard, we again draw attention to the suffering endured by Khader Adnan, a 37-year-old Palestinian who has been repeatedly arbitrarily detained by Israel and has launched prolonged hunger strikes in protest of his detention, most recently ending a 55-day hunger strike in which he endangered his own life as he sought to draw attention to his plight and this appalling injustice and abuse by the occupying Power against the Palestinian people. Indeed, Israel persists with and has intensified its punitive measures against prisoners and detainees, including acts tantamount to torture. This includes approval by the Israeli Government of a proposed law to force-feed hunger-striking prisoners, another form of torture and coercion. Further, it has decided to stop providing prisoners with medication, under pretext of an "insufficient budget", compounding its deliberate medical neglect compromising the health of Palestinian prisoners.

In addition to all of these crimes against the Palestinian civilian population, Israel persists with its illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip in flagrant collective punishment of the 1.8 million Palestinians there. The humanitarian and socioeconomic situation remains absolutely dire one year since the destructive Israeli military aggression and eight years since the imposition of this inhumane blockade, which has caused soaring unemployment and widespread abject poverty, especially among the Palestine refugee population. In this regard, I must draw attention to the acute challenges being faced by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East owing to an unprecedented funding crisis, which is compromising its ability to address the refugees' most basic needs, including for food aid and shelter for thousands displaced by Israel's war against Gaza, and which must be cause for international alarm and action to avert further deterioration and destabilization of the situation.

At the same time, Israel continues its illegal settlement colonization of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. All of these policies and practices are further entrenching this illegal occupation and the fragmentation and isolation of the Palestinian people. The confiscation of Palestinian land and the construction of settlements and the wall continue, as does the demolition of homes and properties and the forced displacement of Palestinian civilians, including Bedouin and herding communities. Israeli occupying forces and settlers also continue to destroy Palestinian land and natural resources, including, inter alia, the destruction of hundreds of forest trees in a natural reserve in the West Bank, the uprooting of dozens of olive saplings in Husan town near Bethlehem, the uprooting of approximately 20,000 5-year-old saplings planted near Tubas city, on the pretext that the land is designated as both a natural reserve and a firing zone for the occupying Power, the burning of wheat crops in a village near Tulkarem and the destruction of 70 olive trees in Nablus, all perpetrated with the clear intent to forcibly oust Palestinian farmers from their land and cause destitution to Palestinian families relying on their crops to make a living.

All of these actions are being committed by the occupying Power in grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention, notably articles 49 and 33, further proving Israel's deceit about any intent to end its occupation of the State of Palestine and its total lack of willingness to stop settler violence and terror against Palestinian civilians and their homes and properties, including schools and religious sites. In this regard, churches and mosques have also continued to be targeted during the recent period, with hate speech and incitement by Israeli government and religious leaders surely encouraging such outrageous acts, which constitute a serious affront to Palestine's Muslims and Christians as well as the faithful around the world. Sixty-eight attacks against Muslim and Christian holy sites have been recorded in just the past three months.

In this connection, I must also refer to Israel's ongoing obstruction of the Palestinian people's freedom of worship as it continues to impose arbitrary measures impairing freedom of movement in collective punishment of the population and impairing access to holy places, including during this holy month of Ramadan. The Israeli occupation continues to impose a stringent permit regime hindering the access of our people to the holy shrines in Occupied East Jerusalem, and continues its attempts to alter the demography, character and heritage of the City by turning it into an exclusive Jewish city. Tens of thousands of Palestinian women and men in the West Bank have been forced to make their way through numerous Israeli military checkpoints in order to reach Al-Aqsa Mosque, the third-holiest site in Islam, and hundreds of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip, including elderly persons and women, have been denied Israeli-required permission to travel to Jerusalem for Ramadan prayers.

The international community, including the Security Council, cannot remain silent as Israel, the occupying Power, continues its aggression, human rights violations and collective punishment against the Palestinian people by all means and methods, including through its terrorist settlers, and continues with its rabid illegal colonization of the Palestinian land, destroying all prospects for realizing the two-State solution for peace. The Security Council in particular must address this crisis situation, which continues to threaten regional and international peace and security. The Council must unequivocally demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all violations against the Palestinian people and comply with its

legal obligations in accordance with international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and the relevant United Nations resolutions. Moreover, the Council and the international community as a whole must act collectively and concretely to ensure the de-escalation of this grave situation and the dangerously rising tensions and to salvage the prospects for peace. The Palestinian people, along with people across the region and around the globe, continue to look to the Council to uphold its Charter duties, uphold the rule of law and uphold human rights in order to establish and preserve peace and security in our world in all cases without exception.

This letter is in follow-up to our 545 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 12 June 2015 (A/ES-10/681-S/2015/433), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, for which it must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Feda **Abdelhady-Nasser**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 July 2015

Original: English

Tenth emergency special session

Agenda item 5

**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem
and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Letter dated 30 June 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed
to the President of the General Assembly**

In accordance with the provision of paragraph 6 (h) of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17, adopted on 15 December 2006, I have the honour to transmit herewith a progress report, dated 19 June 2015, from the Board of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the General Assembly.

(Signed) **BAN Ki-moon**

15-11635 (E) 210715
A standard linear barcode representing the document number.

Please recycle A small graphic of a recycling symbol, consisting of three chasing arrows forming a triangle.



Annex

Letter dated 19 June 2015 from the members of the Board of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to provide the progress report of the Board of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory for transmission to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 6 (h) of Assembly resolution ES-10/17 (see enclosure).

We request that the progress report be issued as a document of the General Assembly. Our 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 progress reports were issued as documents A/ES-10/455, A/ES-10/498, A/ES-10/522, A/ES-10/598, A/ES-10/599 and A/ES-10/658, respectively.

(Signed) Ronald **Bettauer**
Member of the Board

(Signed) Harumi **Hori**
Member of the Board

(Signed) Matti **Pellonpää**
Member of the Board

Enclosure**Progress report from the Board of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

1. The Board of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (the Register of Damage) provides this progress report, in accordance with paragraph 6 (h) of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17, covering the period from 20 June 2014 to 19 June 2015. Our 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 progress reports were contained in documents A/ES-10/455 (2009), A/ES-10/498 (2010), A/ES-10/522 (2011), A/ES-10/598 (2012), A/ES-10/599 (2013) and A/ES-10/658 (2014), respectively. Board progress reports, as well as other basic documents pertinent to the work of the Register of Damage, are posted on the Register's website, www.unrod.org.
2. During the reporting period, the Register of Damage continued to collect, process and consider claim forms for inclusion in the Register in accordance with its Rules and Regulations Governing Registration of Claims.
3. Since its launch in 2008, the community outreach campaign has covered 226 communities with a population of approximately 909,000 in the governorates of Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem, as well as in some communities around East Jerusalem. Thousands of printed posters and leaflets were distributed to inform potential claimants of the requirements for completing a claim for registration of damage. In addition, over a hundred meetings were held during the reporting period by the Register of Damage claim intakers with governors, mayors, local councils and potential claimants in the areas covered by the outreach campaign. Moreover, the Register of Damage organized two specialized training sessions for mayors and local council officials from the Bethlehem governorate on legal and organizational aspects of claim intake in their communities.
4. By 19 June 2015, 48,048 claim forms for registration of damage and over 800,000 of supporting documents had been collected and delivered to the Office of the Register of Damage in Vienna. Claim intake activities have been carried out in six of nine affected governorates — Tubas, Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Hebron — are nearly completed in Ramallah and are ongoing in Bethlehem and Jerusalem.
5. As of 19 June 2015, the Board decided to include most or all of the losses set out in 18,138 claim forms and excluded 707 claim forms where none of the losses met the eligibility criteria, bringing the total number of decided claims to 18,845.
6. During the past year, the Office of the Register of Damage accelerated processing of the claim forms. However, despite the diligent and dedicated work of the secretariat and the intensive work of the Board, there is a considerable gap between the number of claim forms collected and the number processed by the Vienna Office.
7. Since its previous report, the Board has held five meetings in Vienna to review claim forms that had been translated, processed and individually reviewed by the

Office staff. The Board met from 8 to 12 September, 3 to 7 November and 8 to 12 December 2014, and from 16 to 20 March and 15 to 19 June 2015. At the five meetings, respectively, the Board reviewed and decided to include in the Register most or all of the losses set out in 1,294 claim forms, 850 claim forms, 703 claim forms, 1,378 claim forms and 1,399 claim forms. At its September, November, December, March and June meetings, respectively, the Board decided not to include in the Register 8 claim forms, 5 claim forms, 10 claim forms, 9 claim forms and 15 claim forms, since none of the losses in the forms met the eligibility criteria in the Rules and Regulations of the Register.

8. The claim forms reviewed during the reporting period included 4,844 containing category A (agriculture) losses, 526 containing category B (commercial) losses, 176 containing category C (residential) losses and 349 containing category E (access to services) losses.

9. The Board, in its review of claims, continued to apply the eligibility criteria in accordance with article 11 of the Rules and Regulations Governing Registration of Claims. In view of the limited time available and the large number of claims for losses included in claim forms submitted to the Board for review by the Office staff, the Board continued to employ sampling techniques as provided for in article 12 (3) of the Rules and Regulations. During the five meetings covered by this report, Board members reviewed in detail approximately 9.6 per cent of representative claims for losses included on the claim forms submitted for review. As indicated in the 2012 Board report, the Executive Director of the Register consulted informally a statistician concerning the sampling methodology; he advised that this level of sampling is reliable. Claims that did not meet the eligibility criteria were either excluded from the Register or returned to the claimants in order for them to provide clarification.

10. Previous Board progress reports identified some of the issues addressed and decisions reached during the previous reporting period. The following are among the issues addressed and decisions reached by the Board during the present reporting period:

(a) Legacy claims and claims by heirs: The Board decided to accept for registration "legacy" claims on behalf of deceased persons where the claim is made on behalf of a deceased person regarding losses incurred during that person's lifetime by a mandatory heir under Sharia law (a deceased person's spouse, sons, daughters and parents) or a confirmed heir, as evidenced in a certificate of legacy or other document. Where there is no legacy claim that overlaps in time period, claims of a mandatory heir are registered in the same manner as claims for losses caused by the Wall incurred by the deceased, noting the date the heir's legal interest arose. In cases where a claimant submits two claims for the same plot of land, one on behalf of a deceased person and one in his own name, the Board decided that both claims could be included in the Register where there are no competing claims and the dates of legal interest and loss do not overlap;

(b) Loss of access to marketplace: The Board decided to include loss of income resulting from claimants' lack of access to marketplaces caused by the Wall, but where the claimant also claimed loss of produce in connection with the claimed loss of access to marketplace, the Board decided to exclude the claimed loss of produce because the lands were not affected and could as such have the same level of production after the construction of the Wall as before;

(c) Theft of property in the Occupied Palestinian Territory on the Israeli side of the Wall: Some claimants asserted that because they could not get to their property behind the Wall, it was plundered, e.g., saplings stolen and houses looted. The Board decided that the acts of theft constitute intervening illegal acts by individuals and cannot be deemed to be directly caused by the construction of the Wall. (This situation is different from that of loss caused by fire. See paragraph 11 (a) of the Board's 14 June 2013 report, contained in document A/ES-10/599);

(d) Rental arrangements: The Board decided that, in cases where claimants were renting land from a lessor who subsequently passed away and the claimants assert they continued to rent the land, in the absence of contrary information, the claimants will be deemed to have continued to rent the land from the heirs of the lessor;

(e) Road closures: The Board decided that in cases where claimants needed to take detours to reach their lands owing to road closures attributable to the construction of the Wall, additional transportation should be included in the Register. In addition, as these claimants would have been subject to delays and searches at checkpoints along the route, restricted access to land may be recorded, even if the claimants do not assert that they were prevented from reaching the land;

(f) Guard towers: The Board decided to include losses relating to the construction of guard towers where the towers were constructed during or around the time of the construction of the Wall, apparently for the purpose of Wall surveillance, even though the towers are situated some distance away from the Wall;

(g) Demolition of residence: In cases where a claimant asserts that his or her house was demolished owing to its proximity to the Wall and at the same time provides a document, such as an International Red Cross certificate, stating that the house was destroyed because of lack of permit, the Board decided that the document should not automatically exclude the loss from registration, as many houses in the area lacked permits; such claim will be reviewed as a whole and the loss may be included in the Register if the house was along or proximate to the route of the Wall, was demolished at or around the time of the construction of the Wall and the claim otherwise meets the eligibility criteria;

(h) Rerouting of the Wall: In cases where the Wall was rerouted, often as a result of an Israeli Supreme Court decision, the Board decided that losses previously decided to be recorded as "continuing" may have to be reassessed, taking into account the new facts on the ground;

(i) Late arrival of fire brigades: The Board decided that the late arrival of fire brigades to fires in villages in the Occupied Palestinian Territory could be the basis for claims in cases where it is shown to be probable that the fire brigade had to cross the Wall and that its arrival was delayed for an extended period, but that the amount of the loss reflected in the Register would have to be marked as unclear, since it was likely that a fire would have caused damage regardless of when the fire brigade arrived;

(j) Peddlers: The Board decided that persons who travelled to Israel to peddle goods prior to the construction of the Wall, but could no longer do so because of the Wall, could have business loss claims considered for registration.

11. As before, the Board would like to express its appreciation for the indispensable cooperation extended by the Palestinian Authority and the Palestinian National Committee for the Register of Damage, as well as for the support provided by local governors, mayors and members of village councils on many practical aspects, without which outreach and claim-intake activities could not be undertaken successfully. As for the Government of Israel, it continues to consider that any claims in relation to damage caused by the construction of the Wall should be addressed through the existing Israeli mechanism. On the practical level, the Executive Director of the Register of Damage continues to maintain constructive contacts with relevant Israeli authorities and, during the reporting period, the Office of the Register of Damage did not experience any problem with access, freedom of movement, security, delivery of needed materials or issuance of required visas.

12. The Board of the Register of Damage notes with satisfaction the good cooperation with United Nations agencies and offices present on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as called upon in paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17. The Board particularly appreciates the efficient and tangible contribution provided by the United Nations Office for Project Services in the areas of logistics, procurement, human and financial resources, and management in support of the Register of Damage. During the reporting period, the Register of Damage also continued to benefit from advice and cooperation with the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and his Office.

13. The outreach and claim-intake activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which are currently conducted by eight Register of Damage claim intakers, have been funded by voluntary contributions from 21 donors. The Governments of Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Finland, France, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and Turkey, as well as the European Commission and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), have donated over US\$6 million. Note may be taken that several Governments as well as OFID have provided donations to the Register of Damage two or more times.

14. The Board would like to express its appreciation to these donors for providing funding and political support enabling the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17. Nevertheless, the resources that are currently available will be exhausted by the end of October 2015, thus putting into question the continuation of the claim-intake activity in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

15. The Board commends the diligent and dedicated work of the staff of the Register.

16. The Board of the Register of Damage will continue to provide periodic reports.

Members of the Board of the Register of Damage
Vienna, 19 June 2015

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
13 July 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5**Security Council**
Seventieth year**Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the
rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Identical letters dated 9 July 2015 from the Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the
President of the Security Council**

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we recall the horror and devastation inflicted on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip last year at this time by Israel, the occupying Power. One year has passed since the onset of Israel's criminal war against Gaza, where the occupying forces killed and injured thousands of innocent Palestinian children, women and men; caused massive forced displacement; inflicted widespread and wanton destruction on homes, schools, hospitals and vital civilian infrastructure; and terrorized and traumatized the entire civilian population.

As witnessed by the world throughout July and August 2014, it was impossible in besieged Gaza to find safe refuge anywhere from this savage Israeli air, land and sea onslaught. Palestinian civilians were killed and injured in their homes, in hospitals, in playgrounds, on beaches, in schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), where they believed they were protected by the United Nations flag, and in the streets of their neighbourhoods as they tried to escape the Israeli missiles, one-ton bombs and fire raining down upon them indiscriminately, shattering lives and families and reducing communities to rubble.

As we remember the staggering human toll of this 51-day Israeli military aggression, the third such major military aggression against the Palestinian people in six years and the deadliest since the start of the occupation in 1967, we recall the statement by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Pierre Krähenbühl, that "behind the figures lie multiple individual destinies now torn apart", a reality no number can translate:

- 2,251 Palestinians were killed, the majority civilians, among them 299 women and 551 children, from one-week-old babies to 17-year-olds, the majority under the age of 12 (a list of the children killed by Israel in 2014 in Occupied Palestine is attached to the present letter (see annex));



- 142 families had three or more of their family members killed in Israeli airstrikes and bombardments. A total of 89 entire families were killed;
- 11,231 Palestinians were injured, including 3,540 women and 3,436 children. The injuries were so severe, owing to the weaponry and wide-impact explosives used by the occupying forces, that an estimated 10 per cent of the civilians injured, among them 1,000 children, will suffer life-long disabilities;
- 1,500 children were orphaned, their mothers and fathers killed in the Israeli attacks;
- Among those killed were 23 health personnel, with a further 83 injured. 11 UNRWA staff members were killed;
- Civilians continue to be killed and injured by thousands of pieces of unexploded Israeli ordnance that remain scattered throughout Gaza;
- Nearly half a million children require psychosocial support to counter the trauma endured, and the collective trauma and emotional distress resulting from the loss of a family member, injury, multiple displacement and panic due to feelings of isolation and insecurity continue to permeate all segments of the population and all areas of life, constituting a public health crisis;
- At least half a million civilians, equivalent to 28 per cent of the population of Gaza, were forcibly displaced from their homes at the height of the aggression, the majority seeking refuge in 90 UNRWA schools that were opened as emergency shelters.
- More than 100,000 people, comprising 17,670 families and including 54,000 children, are still displaced, their homes destroyed or severely damaged by the Israeli assaults and uninhabitable, their life's possessions and family sanctuaries lost.

Compounding the widespread human insecurity and despair is the deprivation and destitution being endured by Palestinians owing to the humanitarian disaster deliberately inflicted by Israel via this war and its illegal eight-year blockade of Gaza. This humanitarian crisis has impacted every single aspect of life, with vastly negative socioeconomic implications, both short-term and long-term, that are depriving and disfiguring Palestinian society. As recognized unanimously by the international community, this unjust situation, with the consequent loss of hope, is unsustainable and highly volatile, requiring urgent remedy to stem further deterioration and avert the explosion of another cycle of violence.

Here we must recount the physical and economic toll of that war and blockade, recalling the Secretary-General's statement during his visit to Gaza in October 2014: "No amount of Security Council sessions, reports or briefings could have prepared me for what I witnessed today in Gaza", where he saw "mile after mile of wholesale destruction".

- 12,620 homes were totally destroyed by the Israeli occupying forces and 6,455 were severely damaged beyond habitation. More than 80,000 homes were damaged;
- One year later, not a single destroyed home has been rebuilt, owing to ongoing Israeli restrictions. Less than 1 per cent of the construction materials needed have entered Gaza. Donor funding for reconstruction also remains insufficient

despite the generous pledges and commitments made at the Cairo Conference on Palestine, "Reconstructing Gaza", held on 12 October 2014;

- Over 100,000 people remain homeless, the majority Palestine refugees who have been forced to shelter with host families, in temporary housing or in the ruins of their homes, in many cases after months in crowded United Nations schools inadequate for family life;
- More than 100 United Nations facilities were damaged, including UNRWA schools;
- 75 hospitals and clinics were damaged, with one hospital entirely destroyed;
- 543 schools were damaged or destroyed, the highest recorded number in the world in 2014;
- Gaza's sole power plant was directly hit several times by Israeli strikes in July, resulting in rolling blackouts of 12-16 hours a day, which continue to this day;
- 63 water facilities were damaged and 23 were destroyed, exacerbating the water crisis in an area where 90 per cent of the water is unfit for human consumption;
- More than 33,000 metres of water and waste networks and 27 per cent of pumping stations were damaged;
- At least 500 economic and industrial facilities, constituting 60 per cent of Gaza's production capacity, were destroyed, directly and indirectly impacting more than 35,000 jobs, further compounding poverty, in addition to the livelihoods destroyed by the blockade and the 2008-2009 Israeli aggression;
- Unemployment in Gaza now stands at 43 per cent, the highest in the world, with youth unemployment at a shocking 60 per cent, deepening the despair of our young generation;
- Food insecurity is rampant, with 80 per cent of the population now dependent on aid for survival;
- The blockade has reduced Gaza's gross domestic product by 50 per cent, with exports and normal trade at a virtual standstill as Israel continues to obstruct the normal movement of persons and goods and continues to isolate Gaza from the West Bank and from the rest of the world.

One year on, the vast human and physical wounds remain unhealed in Gaza and hopes are rapidly fading for any relief from this appalling injustice and for restoration of the rights and dignity of our people. The inhumane Israeli blockade continues in collective punishment of the Palestinian people. Israel continues to obstruct reconstruction and recovery, and not a single Israeli official or soldier has been held accountable for these crimes. Clearly, at the moment that Israel launched its war last summer in Occupied Palestine, including East Jerusalem, it intentionally undertook to destroy the prospects for peace, to further assert and entrench its control of the Palestinian people, and to strip them of any hope for an end to this cruel occupation and for the realization of their inalienable rights and national aspirations.

The deliberate, systematic nature of these Israeli crimes, constituting grave breaches of international law and all principles of decency and morality, is unquestionable and must be considered in any effort to attain accountability. The

far-reaching impact of these crimes and the multiple human rights being violated as a result must also be duly considered. The recent reports of the Human Rights Council's independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1 and the United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry into certain incidents that occurred in the Gaza Strip between 8 July and 26 August 2014 provide ample and alarming evidence in this regard, as has the constant monitoring and documentation of this situation by UNRWA, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and other United Nations agencies and international organizations on the ground.

We stress that the matter of accountability is as urgent as addressing the humanitarian crisis, for without it Israel's impunity and depravity against the Palestinian people will surely be further emboldened, with disastrous impact. We thus appeal for immediate measures to uphold international law and to hold Israel accountable for its crimes and, in this regard, implore the International Criminal Court Prosecutor to continue the preliminary examination towards the opening of an official investigation into the crimes committed against the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, as a matter of urgency for justice and peace.

Left without the protections of international law and international justice, the lives of the Palestinian people will remain endangered by this illegal Israeli occupation and their future ever more uncertain as the situation on the ground further declines and destabilizes. The international community cannot remain an onlooker as the inhumanity of the Israeli occupation and subjugation of the Palestinian people continues, becoming more criminal, destructive and merciless with every passing year. Salvaging the prospects for peace and stability and, equally, salvaging the credibility of international law and the international system as a whole require urgent collective action to bring an end to this unjust, unlawful situation.

Upon the passage of one year since this devastating war, we reiterate our calls upon the international community, including the Security Council, to shoulder its responsibilities to address this grave crisis and the underlying root causes of this continuing conflict, which remains a threat to international peace and security. We call again for the full lifting of the Israeli blockade and for the sustained, normal movement of persons and goods into and out of Gaza, in accordance with international humanitarian law, to enable the desperately needed human, physical and economic recovery of this long-suffering area of Occupied Palestine. Further, during this sombre time of reflection, we remember the thousands of Palestinian victims of Israel's wars and crimes over the decades and reaffirm that the sole way to halt the suffering of the Palestinian people is by ending the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and fulfilling the long-overdue inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including those to self-determination, freedom and independence.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 546 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 2 July 2015 (A/ES-10/682-S/2015/505), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people by Israel, the

occupying Power, for which it must be held accountable and the perpetrators be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine
to the United Nations

**Annex to the identical letters dated 9 July 2015 from the
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the
General Assembly and the President of the Security Council**

Palestinian children killed by the Israeli occupying forces in 2014

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Ibrahim Abdel Rahman Al Sama'ana	17	Ibtisam Mohamed Al Nairab	12
Abdel Karim Nazmi Balata	1	Ameen Ayman Mahrous Siam	17
Abdel Rahman Mahmoud Abdel fattah Abdelnaby	1	Abdel Aziz Salah Al Din Abu Hasanin	14
Abdullah Abdelhadi Mahmoud Al Majdalawi	13	Abdel Kareem Ibrahim Sheikh Al Eid	1
Abdullah Ramadan Jamil Abu Ghazal	4	Abdel Rahman Nabil Siam	6
Abed Rabuh Jamal Al Shenbari	17	Abdullah Nedal Abu Zeid	4
Abed Rabuh Shaiboob Al Shenbari	16	Abdullah Yousif Daraji	2
Adham Ahmed Ibrahim Abu Eittah	4	Ahmed Ayman Mahrous Siam	14
Ahlan Musa Abu Jarad	17	Ahmed Fathi Ibrahim Abu Eittah	12
Ahmed Hatem Wahdan	13	Ahmed Khalid Ali Abu Harbah	14
Ahmed Isamil Abu Msalam	10	Ahmed Mustafa Zu'rub	15
Ahmed Mohamed Abu Nejem	17	Ahmed Nasser Hussein Kullab	17
Ahmed Nael Nezar Mahdi	14	Ahmed Rami Abu Sulaiman	2
Ahmed Raddad Ahmed Tanboura	15	Ahmed Salim Lafi Aabdeen	17
Ahmed Rami Ikhrawat	0	Amal Amjad Abdel Aziz Oweda	5
Alaa Khader Salman	17	Ameen Emad Al Romi	13
Alaa Naim Nazmi Balata	13	Ameer Adel Khamis Siam	12
Ali Ahmed Shaheen	15	Ameer Ra'fat Ouda Zo'rob	15
Ali Mohamed Deeb Al Masry (Al Deif)	0.7	Anas Ibrahim Hammad	4
Ali Shaiboob Al Shenbari	9	Anas Mahmoud Moa'mar	16
Amna Jehad Matar	10	Angham Sharif Al Namla	10
Amna Radad Ahmed Tambourah	15	Arwa Mahmoud Dhair	16
Anas Yousif Ahmed Qandil	17	Aseel Saleh Abu Mohsen	17
Aseel Ibrahim Faiq Al Masri	16	Aseel Sofian Farooq Ghaith	2

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Aya Bahjat Abu Soltan	17	Asmaa Salem Al-Mahmoum	16
Aya Ismail Al Batesh	11	Aya Anwar Khalil Al Shair	12
Ayman Adham Yousif Alhaj Ahmed	16	Aya Mohamed Abu Rijil	3
Baraa Nohamed Husni Sulaiman	6	Ayman Yaserr Abdel Wahab	13
Dina Omar Abdullah Aziz	7	Bader Anwar Khalil Al Sha'er	17
Doa'a Sami Sa'ada	11	Bilal Sulaiman Al Lolahi	17
Doa'a Raed Abu Odah	17	Bisan Eiad Abdullah Abu Zeid	11
Ehab Mohamed Sahweel	15	Bissan Mustafa Al Mahmoum	9
Elias Ibrahim Al Kilany	3	Dalal Nabil Mahrous Siam	0.10
Esraa Naim Nazmi Balata	13	Doa'a Mustafa Al Mahmoum	4
Ghena Younis Bashir Saqer	2	Doha Bassam Al Nairab	14
Hadeel Nazmi Balata	17	Eiad Mohamed Sulaiman Sabah	17
Hadi Abdehamid Abdel Ghani	3	Emad Al Din Ahmed Ahmed	17
Halimah Mohamed Sulaiman	1	Emad Naseem Issa Saidam	16
Hamza Raed Tary	5	Fares Joma'a Jad Al Tarabeen	0.4
Haneen Hussam Aldeen Hamoudah	13	Fares Mohamed Siam	11
Hania Abdel Rahman Abu Jarad	2	Feras Mohamed Abu Jazar	2
Hassan Sroor Tambourah	13	Ghaidaa Nabil Mahroos Siam	7
Hatem Naif Al Yazji	2	Ghaidaa Omar Salama Dhair	7
Hend Emad Qadurah	9	Hadi Salah Al Din Abu Hasanin	12
Hussam Ibrahim Shehdah Al Najjar	15	Haitham Yaserr Abdel Wahab	15
Husein Hatem Wahdan	9	Hala Bassam Salem Madi	3
Jamal Mohamed Abed Rabu	1	Ham'mam Abu Essheiban	10
Mahmoud Ahmed Al Majdalawy	7	Heba Mustafa Al Mahmoum	7
Mariam Shaibub Al Shanbari	12	Husam Anwar Abu Nqera	17
Mennah Rami Akhrawat	1	Ibrahim Ahmed Al Hashash	14
Mohamed Abdnasser Al Ghandoor	15	Ibrahim Anwar Khalil Al-Shair	15
Mohamed Ahmed Asa'sd Al Baadi	0.3	Ibrahim Fathi Ibrahim Eittah	9
Mohamed Akram Abdel Aziz Al Kafarnah	15	Ibrahim Sulaiman Al Masri	5

Name	Age	Name	Age
Mohamed Esmail Abu Msalam	15	Ismail Sameer Sha'loof	16
Mohamed Essam Mustafa Juda	7	Ismail Wa'el Al Ghool	13
Mohamed Ibrahim Al Masri	14	Jana Bassam Salem Madi	1
Mohamed Jihad Matar	12	Jana Rami Abu Sulaiman	3
Mohamed Musa Marzouq Olwan	9	Jihad Sulaiman Zayed Emran	12
Mohamed Taleb Assaf	7	Karim Abdelhadi Abu Zeid	0.1
Mohamed Ziad Al Rahel	5	Khalaf Attei'ah Abu Sneimah	16
Mousa Abde' Rahman Abu Jarad	0.10	Khalid Ra'fat Ouda Zo'rob	8
Nagham Mahmoud Al Zwaidd	2	Khalid Sulaiman Al Masri	2
Noor Al Huda Wahdan	1	Khalil Ibrahim Sheikh Al Eid	2
Osama Essam Mustafa Judah	6	Lama Rami Abu Suliman	3
Osama Mohamed Sahweel	16	Lama Yasser Abdel Wahab	9
Rabe'e Qasem Abu Ras	9	Mahmoud Anwar Abu Shabab	16
Raghad Mohamed Abu Nejem	3	Mahmoud Mohamed Okal	9
Rajab Abdelrahman Ahmed Al Shrafi	9	Malak Wael Al Ghool	5
Rawan Ahmed Al Majdalawi	8	Maria Mohamed Awad Abu Jazar	1
Reem Ibrahim Deeb Al Kilany	11	Maria Omar Salama Dohair	11
Ro'iah Mahmoud Al Zwaidd	6	Mo'ein Mohamed Siam	3
Saher Salman Abu Namooos	2	Mohamed Ameen Siam	15
Sama Na'el Al Barrawy	0.7	Mohamed Amjad Oeidah	13
Samar Mousa Abu Jarad	13	Mohamed Anas Arafat	0.1
Sameeh Jebriil Jneid	4	Mohamed Fathi Ibrahim Eittah	5
Sameeh Naim Abu Jarad	1	Mohamed Mahmoud Dhair	7
Sarah Mohamed Al Masry (Al Deif)	2	Mohamed Mustafa Zo'rob	12
Sawsan Ibrahim Al kilani	10	Mohamed Nedat Abu Mohsen	16
Shahd Ali Moein Qeshta	8	Mohamed Omar Salama Dhair	17
Shaima' Wael Qasem	14	Mohamed Rami Mohamed Abu Sulaiman	9
Suha Abed Mesleh	1	Mohamed Yasser Abdel Wahab	2
Tahrir Naser Ahmed Jaber	11	Mohamed Ahmed Abu Sha'er	17

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Tasneem Issam Mustafa Judah	14	Mohamed Ahmed Siam	6
Wala'a EsmaAl Abu Msalam	12	Mohamed Asa'd Hijazi	17
Yahia Naim Nazmi Balata	8	Mohamed Mahmoud Abu Taha	12
Yaseen Ibrahim Al Kilany	9	Mohamed Omar Saleh	17
Yaser Ibrahim Al Kilany	7	Mohamed Rajaa Hurdum	15
Yasmeen Mohamed Al Mota'oaq	3	Mohamed Shu'eeb Al Bhaba	15
Yasmeen Naif Al Yazji	4	Mo'men Omar Salama Dohair	8
Yousif Emad Mohamed Qadurah	10	Monzer Mohamed Abu Reja	5
Yousif Jamil Sobhi Hamouda	15	Mustafa Wael Al Ghool	0
Jud Yousif Ibrahim Abu Eidah	0.4	Mo'tasem Mustafa Zo'rob	2
Mohamed Rafiq Al Rahel	17	Munir Khalil Abu Dhba'a	16
Omar Jamil Sobhi Hamouda	10	Mustafa Nabil Mahroos Siam	9
Raghad Issam Mustafa Judah	11	Nour Marwan Al Najdy	10
Rhaf Alaa Abed RABu	3	Obada Mustafa Al Mahmoum	2
Salma Salem Al Rade'e	0.4	Oday Ra'fat Ouda Zo'rob	13
Abdullah Jamal Jomaa Al Samiry	17	Ola Bahaa Al Din Ghareeb	17
Abdullah Mohamed Kawaree	17	Ola Bassam Mohamed Al Nairab	4
Ahmed Mohamed Al Najjar	17	Omar Traeq Saeed Abu Al Roos	15
Ahmed Tawfiq Abu Jame'	10	Osama Hussein Khalil Lafy	11
Ahmed Waleed Samour	7	Othman Fawzi Abdin	17
Ali Mansoor Al Bashiti	1	Rami Nasha't Ghazi Siam	15
Ameen Thaer Emran AL Astal	3	Rana Raed Abu Suliman	10
Ameer Hamoudah Khaled Abu Shahlah	2	Pawan Nasha't Ghazi Siam	8
Ameera Hammoudah Khaled Abu Shahlah	1	Rezeq Ismail Ali Abu Taha	0.10
Amjad Salem Shaat	14	Salama Mahmoud Salama Dohair	12
Anas Hatem Sulaiman Qdeih	7	Saqer Bassam Al Kashef	7
Aya Sami Al Ramlawy	9	Sarah Omar Sheikh Al Eid	3
Aya Tawfiq Abu Jame'	10	Seba Rami Younis	4
Ayoub Tayseer Abu Jame'	6	Seraj Eiad Abdel Aal	7

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Bara'ah Saleh Al Re'qeb	11	Shama Wael (Al Solaibi) Abu Zeid	14
Basel Salem Husein Kwaree	9	Siham Mohamed Ibrahim Zo'rob	11
Batool Bassam Ahmed Abu Jame'	3	Sumoud Ahmed Al Romi	5
Bisan Bassam Ahmed Abu Jame'e	1	Tareq Zeyad Abu Khatlah	9
Dalia Nader Atta Al Agha	17	Tasneem Mohamed Dhair	3
Donia Nader Atta Al Agha	13	Waleed Mustafa Zo'rob	5
Emad Waddah Hassan Abu Amer	9	Yahia Salem Al Mahmoum	13
Essa Waddah Hassan Abu Amer	7	Yamen Omar Salama Dhair	5
Ezzeldin Waddah Abu Amer	5	Yousif Abdullah Kul'ab	15
FadAlNader Al Agha	11	Yousif Ahmed Salem Madi	1
Fadi Nasser Ismail Al Quasmi	17	Yousif Akram Al Skafi	16
Fadi Sami Salem Barakah	14	Yousif Mahmoud Abu Taha	9
Fatma Mahmoud Al Haj	14	Yousif Mohamed Al Shalalfa	10
Fatma Tayseer Abu Jame'	7	Abdullah Nasser Kullab	10
Ghaliyah Mohamed Samir Al Najjar	1	Aya Ibrahim Sheikh Al Eid	4
Haifaa Tawfiq Abu Jame'	9	Ezz Al Din Waleed Abu Sneimah	12
Haitham Ahmed Abdellatif Al Smeiry	12	Fatma Ahmed Al Arjah	13
Hala Omar Obada Masood	0	Mariam Atteiah Al Arjah	9
Hallah Ahmed Marzuq Mo'amar	2	Omar Eid Awad Al Mahmoum	17
Hani Sulaiman Al Najjar	7	Shahed Ra'fat Ouda Zo'rob	10
Hebat Allah Ayman Salah Al Sha'er	6	Ibtihal Ibrahim Al Remahi	4
Hussam Hussam Mohamed Abu Qainas	6	Abdel Karim Anwar Jalazeen	4
Hussein Yaser Mahmoud Abu Saquer	16	Abdel Rahman Bassam Khattab	5
Hussein Yousif Hassan Kaware'e	16	Abdel Samad Mahmoud Ahmed Ramadan	15
Ibrahim Ramadan Abu Dhaqa	9	Abdullah Hail Abu Dahrouj	3
Islam Hamoudah Khaled Abu Shahalah	4	Ahmed Bassam Abdullah Ma'youf	12
Ismail Hassan Abu Jame'	16	Ahmed Mohamed Ali Al Qaied	11
Jana Ahmed Fayez Breikah	3	Ahmed Mohamed Ateiah Al Masri	14
Jawdat Tawfiq Abu Jame'	13	Ahmed Ramzi Mohamed Abu Qadus	12

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Khaled Zeyad Said Al Hendi	14	Al Hassan Mohamed Abdel Hamid Al Bayoumi	13
Laialy WaAlJamil Al Najjar	3	Alaa Abdel Majeed Abu Dahrouj	15
Lama Ahmed Fayez Breikah	1	Amar Tareq Hassan Qandeel	17
Lujain Basem Al Farrah	4	Ameen Yousif Dawood Abu Madi	10
Mahmoud Ismail Mohamed Al Astal	16	Anwar Abd Al Kader Younis	1
Mahmoud Jihad Naif Abdeen	12	Aseel Amer Abdel Hameed Al Bayoumi	15
Mahmoud Mohamed Saleh Abu Haddaf	8	Asma'a Abd Al-haleem Abu Al Kas	16
Mahmoud Sulaiman Mohamed Al Astal	17	Bara'a Yousif Kamal Ibrahim	17
Marah Ahmed Sulaiman Abu Amer	10	Belal Bassam Meshal	14
Marwa Ahmed Sulaiman Abu Amer	5	Dalia Atwah Khattab	15
Maysaa Tawfiq Abu Jame'	0	Eman Ibrahim Al Rmahi	16
Maysoon Rafat Salman Al Breim	7	Eman Younis Qasem Al Louh	17
Mo'tasem Mohamed Ahmed Al Najjar	5	Fadi Azmi Abdel Majid Bre'im	17
Moa'taz Hussein Samir Al Najjar	5	Farah Ra'fat Al Louh	6
Moayad Khaled Ali Al Aaraj	2	Hadeel Amer Abdel Hamid Al Bayoumi	13
Mohamed Ahmed Sulaiman Abu Amer	11	Hadi Hail Abu Dahrouj	1
Mohamed Akram Abu Shaqrah	16	Hala Ahmed Hamdan Abu Jaber	4
Mohamed Ali Faraj Kaware	14	Hala Shadi Yousif Abu Madi	0
Mohamed Attah Mohamed Al Najjar	2	Hanan Salem Mohamed Al Far	16
Mohamed Ayman Salah Al Sha'er	5	Hassan Yousif Dawood Abu Madi	17
Mohamed Bassam Al Serry	16	Hussein Khaled Hussein Ahmed	7
Mohamed Husam Ahmed Al Breem	13	Ibrahim Akram Al-Semiri	9
Mohamed Jamil Al Najjar	12	Ibrahim Mo'tasem Kalloub	4
Mohamed Mahmoud Abdelsalam Al Farrahh	12	Jana Bilal Abu Khusah	1
Mohamed Mansoor Hamdi Al Bashiti	7	Jana Ramy Al Maqata'ah	2
Mohamed Mustafa Abu Hammad	13	Lama Ra'fat Mohamed Al Assar	8
Mohamed Naim Abu Taimah	12	Leen Anwar Abu Jaber	3
Mohanad Ashraf Ismail Al Qarrah	17	Mahmoud Adel Ashour	17
Mona Jihad Ibrahim Al Najjar	0.5	Mahmoud Tal'at Abu Shretieh	13

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Mos'aab Ahmed Musa Esleih	17	Maiar Jamal Jaber Abu Msabeh	9
Mousa Mohamed Taher Al Astal	14	Malak Shaker Mohamed Abu Shoqah	1
Nabil Hasan Mohamed Al Najjar	17	Maydaa' Mohamed Fawzi Aslan	0.1
Nabil Mahmoud Mohamed Al Astal	12	Maysara Ra'fat Al Louh	8
Nada Thaer Emran Al Astal	5	Mohamed Ali Khalil Saidam	16
Nadeen Mahmoud Al Farrahh	15	Mohamed Anwar Abu Jalazin	3
Nedal Majdi Al Agha	17	Mohamed Emad Al Abeet	15
Nojud Tayseer Ahmed Abu Jame'	0.5	Mohamed Ibrahim Abu Khusah	1
Noor Mohamed Shaker Abu Assi	0.1	Mohamed Khalaf Al Nawasrah	2
Omar Hussam Ahmed Al Breim	16	Mohamed Mohamed Abu Shamala	7
Omar Shaker Barbakh	15	Mohamed Ammar Shalat	7
Omar Waddah Hassan Abu Amer	12	Mohamed Kareem Al Smiri	12
Osama Fayez Ahmed Breikah	16	Mohamed Raed Abu Jaber	3
Osama Mahmoud Hussein Al Astal	8	Mo'taz Ameen Al Baz	16
Qasem Jaber Odwan Kawaree	11	Mustafa Ra'fat Al Loh	9
Rafif Attah Al Najjar	3	Nedal Khalaf Al Nawasrah	4
Raghad Omar Obada Masood	2	Noor Al Islam Abu Hweishal	6
Rahaf Khalil Al JAbuur	3	Nour Mohamed Abu Dabagh	13
Rahaf Sleiman Abu Jame'	4	Obaida Fadel Abu Hweishel	9
Rami Khaled Yunis Al Roqob	15	Oday Ra'fat Abu Al Kheir	13
Raneen Ali Abdullah Al Qarrah	14	Othman Salem Abdel Majid Bre'im	17
Rawan Khaled Al Najjar	16	Rawan Ayman Swidan	9
Rayyan Tayseer Ahmed Abu Jame'	4	Riham Tayseer Abu Mashi	11
Razan Tawfiq Abu Jame'	14	Rimas Salem Al Attar	4
Reenad Tayseer Ahmed Abu Jame'	1	Rinad Ashraf Mohamed Al Assar	2
Sa'ad Mahmoud Lotfy Al Haj	16	Rital Bashir Abu Khusah	0.8
Sajed Yaser Ahmed Abu Jame'	5	Saher Mohamed Haider Al Abeet	11
Salah Musa Ibrahim Hejazi	13	Salma Anwar Abu Jaber	1
Salem Mustafa Zaki Al Hadihdi	17	Sama Raed Mohamed Abu Jaber	1

Name	Age	Name	Age
Samaa Mohamed Attah Al Najjar	14	Sha'ban Jame'l Sha'ban Ziyada	12
Samir Hussein Samir Al Najjar	1	Shahd Ibrahim Abu Khusah	9
Sarah Ahmed Sedqui Abdel Ghafoor	1	Shaima Ibrahim Al Sheikh Ali	0
Sarra'a Yaser Ahmed Abu Jame'	2	Tareq Eid Salama Abu Mashi	11
Seraj Yaser Abu Jame'	4	Walaa Mohamed Ali Al Qaied	14
Suhailah Bassam Ahmed Abu Jame'e	2	Yamen Riyadh Al Hamidi	4
Sulaiman Ahmed Sulaiman Abu Amer	3	Yazan Emad Abu Khusah	4
Tamer Ahmed Ibrahim Al Najjar	14	Yousif Shadi Abu Madi	6
Tawfiq Tawfiq Ahmed Abu Jame'	5	Ibrahim Khalil Abed Ammar	12
Waseem Redah Mustafa Salheiah	15	Amal Baha'a Majed Al Batsh	1
Wesam Alaa Adeeb Al Najjar	17	Mohamed Ashraf Ayyad	5
Yara Mahmoud Abdelsalam Al Farrahh	8	Noor Ezzo Faieq Al Jo'ol	5
Yaser Ahmed Sulaiman Abu Amer	8	Sama Ramez Riad Al Ajuz	2
Yasmeen Mahmoud Hussein Al Astal	4	A'ahed Etaf Aahed Baker	9
Yazan Ahmed Marzooq Moamar	3	Abdel Aziz Mohamed Al Silik	2
Zeyad Maher Mohamed Al Najjar	16	Abdel Haleem Mohamed Al Silik	5
Abdel Ghani Wadah Abu Amer	10	Abdel Kareem Ahmed Al Helow	0.5
Abdelrahman Basem Al Farrah	8	Abdel Kareem Al Shamali	15
Ahmed Khaled Al Najjar	13	Abdel Nasser Sa'di Mesleh	16
Doaa Jamil Al Najjar	17	Abdullah Tarad Abu Hejair	16
Eyad Nader Atta Al-Agha	8	Abdullah Tareq Zeyad Al Rihi	5
Ibrahim Ahmed Ibrahim Al Najjar	15	Afnan Wesam Marzouq Shohaiber	8
Mahmoud Khaled Mousa Abu Haddaf	15	Ahmed Hazem Shubeir	8
Raneem Jawdat Abdel Ghafoor	1	Ahmed Jaber Washah	11
Sulaiman Salim Mousa Al Astal	17	Ahmed Tareq Zeyad Al Rifi	3
Zaher Mahmoud Sa'ad Al Najjar	7	Ali Hassan Hussein Al Haw'wary	11
Zainab Safwat Alabed Abu Tair	4	Ali Saqer Abu Tawila	16
Jamal Saleh I'liyan	8	Ameer Iyad Salim Areef	11
Jihad Issam Shuheibar	10	Anas Akram Skafi	17

Name	Age	Name	Age
Kamāl Ahmed Kamal Al Bakry	3	Anas Alaa Subhi Al Batsh	10
Karam Ahmed Jihad Al-Helw	0.5	Arwa Yaser Khader AL Qas'sas	5
Kenan Hassan Akram Al Hallaq	5	AseAlMohamed Kamal Al Bakri	7
Khalil Osama Khalil Al Hayya	6	Asem Khalil Ammar	4
Lama Mahmoud Ahmed Al Khalili	3	Asma'a Mohamed Al Bakri	0.3
Lamia'a Eiad Saed Al Qassas	12	Azmi Khaled Yousif Badwan	16
Leena Alaa Al Selk	8	Bader Al Din Hashem Abu Mancee'	16
Lian Nael Yousif Al Selk	3	Baraa Akram Meqdad	6
Mahmoud Ahmed Al Qasas	10	Dana Mohamed Majed Dhaheer	1
Mahmoud Ashraf Mahmoud Al Khalili	7	Deema Adel Abdullah Isleem	2
Mahmoud Maher Nemer Hassan	14	Deema Ashraf Al Khalili	4
Mahmoud Reyad Hazem Shobair	11	Dina Roshdi Omar Hamadah	16
Malak Jalal Al Selk	6	Emad Al Din Hamed	6
Manar Majed Sobhi Al Batsh	13	Eman Khalil Abed Mu'ammam	8
Mansour Rami Mansour Hajaj	9	Fadi Ziyad Hasan Isalcem	9
Marah Shaker Ahmed Al Jamal	10	Fayez Tareq Fayez Yaseen	16
Maram Ahmed Jihad Al Heloo	2	Ghada Sobhi Sadi Ayyad	11
Maram Tareq Zeyad Al Rifi	7	Hamza Osama Khalil Al Hayya	5
Marwa Salman Al Sersawi	13	Hazem Naem 'Aqel	14
Moa'taz Jamal Hamde'iah	17	Heba Hamed Al Sheikh Khalil	13
Mohamed Ahmed Al Nairab	13	Hussam Abdel Ghani Yassen	17
Mohamed Dudeen	15	Hussam Ra'fat Na'em	15
Mohamed Emad Mohamed Baroud	12	Hussein Sufian Al Jammal	9
Mohamed Eyad Salim Oraif	9	Ibrahim Yaser Elsheikh Omar	3
Mohamed Fajer Mustafa Malaka	3	Ibrahim Zuhair Al Dawawsa	10
Mohamed Hamdi Sailm	17	Ismail Mohamed Sobhi Baker	9
Mohamed Hani Al Hallaq	2	Isra'a Yaser Khader AL Qassas	10
Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Intaiz	12	Qusay Issam Sobhi Al Battesh	12
Mohamed Isam Sobhi Al Batsh	17	Rahaf Akram Abu Jum'ah	3

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Mohamed Mahmoud Abu Shaqfah	7	Rahaf Ibrahim Mohamed Farahat	0.1
Mohamed Nahed Mohamed Migdad	13	Rezeq Ahmed Al Hayik	1
Mohamed Ramez Ezzat Baker	11	Sa'ad Akram Al Skafi	17
Mohamed Rami Othman Ayyad	0.5	Safa Mustafa Jamal Malakah	7
Mohamed Salem Ibrahim Intaiz	1	Saji Hassan Akram Al Hallaq	3
Mohamed Wael Al Khudari	16	Samar Yaser Khader Al Qassas	3
Mo'men Ahmed Al Nairab	6	Samia Hamed Al Sheikh Khaliq	2
Mustafa Rabah Al Dalow	13	Sarah Mohamed Rebhi Bostan	9
Nada Ezzo Faiq Al Jo'ol	2	Shadi Ziyad Isleem	15
Najeiah Jehad Mahmoud Al Helow	15	Shireen Fathi Othman Ayyad	17
Nedal Raed Ghazi Elewa	11	Sojud Abdelhakim Olwan	11
Nermin Majed Yousif Daher	11	Tala Akram Ahmed Al Atawy	6
Nesmah Eiad Saed Al Qassas	10	Tha'er Ahd Shamali	17
Noor Abdelbaset Abu Haseirah	3	Toqa Salah Abu Issa (Jaber)	0.5
Ola Jamal Abdelkareem Al Selk	8	Waleed Said Nasr Al E'jel	7
Ola Zeyad Hassan Islam	11	Wadeem Issam Shohaibar	9
Omama Osama Khalil Al Hayah	8	Yasmeen Yaser Khader Al Qassas	7
Omar Naser Zeyad Al Rifi	9	Yousif Abdelrahman Hasouna	11
Omniah Mohamed Al Selk	7	Zainah Belal Sabri Abu Taquiah	1
Osama Ahmed Al Helou	4	Zakaria A'ahed Sobhi Baker	10
Othman Raed Othman Al Jammal	10	Zeyad Tareq Zeyad Al Rifi	9
Qasem Hamed Fayege Elwan	3	Zyiad Ashraf Al Khalili	2
Inas Khalil	5	Mohamed Abu Daher	16
Kalil Anati	10	Mohamed Abu Khair	16
Ali Al Awour	10	Nadeem Siam Nawara	17
Baha Eldeen Samir Bader	12	Mohamed Al Araj	17
Nasri Mahmoud Taqatqa	14	Imam Jamil Ahmad Dweikat	17
Yousif Shawamra	14	Hassan Ashour	16